

NUMBER 34.

London, Aug. 28.—Five severe shocks of earthquake were felt this morning at York, Evesham, Hereford, Kingston and Derby. The movement was strong enough to throw crockery from shelves. The shocks have been felt in the whole of Wales.



NUMBER 34

**Earthquake in England.**  
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prosperity. That is from the money standpoint. Furthermore everyone is going away pleased, and either they or their friends will be coming back next year perhaps for many years to come. This certainly is not a bad outlook.

The rush is by no means over yet. The

The visitors have also seen a most desirable

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

A largely attended meeting of the fire department was held in the Knickerbocker hotel, Saturday evening, to discuss the fire which brought them together about 8 o'clock. Chief Nesbitt was president, and stated the object of the meeting to be the discussion of the purchase of a chemical engine. He introduced Professor Wm. Strieby, who desired to make a statement. Professor Strieby told of a number of tests that he had made to show the pressure in the water mains in the city and, though, probably, the firemen would like to hear of them, he dispensed with any more showing of water in the city and said that from what it was apparent that a very large part of the pipe is from 3 to 6 inches in diameter. Professor Strieby spoke of sixty-four tests that had been made which show conclusively that the small pipe does not carry water sufficient to afford fire protection. The firemen can do

most network where there are 2-inch mains. Even in the Southern part of town, he had been surprised at the low pressure obtained. "The city thought could not afford to put in any more 2-inch pipe. It should gradually year by year put in a larger-sized pipe until the city is covered. The city cannot afford now to replace the small pipe by larger as it would cost at least \$400,000. The question that confronts the authorities is how to bridge over the difficulty temporarily until such time as the price becomes a city burden for a paid department, and can put in larger mains. Professor Strieby believes that a chemical engine with a paid main lead to water department would settle the matter. He has entered into correspondence with

Alfred H. Taylor, of the fire department and a member of the council, spoke. He said the committee had thought the matter over and that the engine engine seems to be the best. After investigations at Denver and elsewhere they find the chemical particularly useful. The question that now confronts the committee is whether a chemical engine can be purchased and run with the volunteer department. The council had no

desire to interfere with or disrupt the voluntary fire department. In this connection he spoke of an article in The Republic and the (Graphic) last evening regarding the firemen and the city council, and expressed his belief that it never originated with a member of the department. The committee, however, desired to do everything for the department. After some questioning Alzada then Taylor said an after question-

that might arise would be the granting of prize money to the fire companies. A chemical engine would probably reach the fires first and extinguish a large majority of the fires. The spirit of rivalry in the volunteer department might die out. This probably might not be met by offering cash prizes to the various companies arriving first at the scene of a fire.

accepted that a committee of two from each of the companies of the department be appointed by said companies to confer with a committee, Professor Strieby and department officers, in regard to the matter. Professor Strieby and Mr. Taylor said they would meet with any of the companies.

and explain anything that might be desired. After some discussion by the brethren, which there was a great deal of amusement at the expense of one of their number was finished on talking a motion to adjourn was

At this point Mr. J. F. Bolton stepped forward and declared that he wished to have the meeting of his own. Mr. Bolton stated that the meeting represented a feeling among the men over the city that the fire department as a body were qualified to perform its work. The success has been remarkable and it is the tower of strength. It made a good start.

selecting its first chief and in following down to the present time in Nelson's person. Mr. Boston at this point pronounced a handsome gold badge, and addressing the chief said that he had been chosen to offer him a few words of encouragement. He had been raised to a high office which the body could give, and they were therefore now to decorate it with a badge of honor. I would represent not only his office but the good wishes of the people. Chief Johnson was more than a few persons under such circumstances and received the badge with a smile and a look, although not expecting it at this time. He could not make a speech at any time, especially would not attempt it at this time.

The badge is the gift of the various companies of the department and is of a very handsome design. After the meeting the firemen enjoyed picnics at the house.

**Court of Private Land Claims.**  
SANTA FE, N. M., Aug. 15.—The summer term of the United States court of Private Land Claims opened here today. Chief Justice Reed, presiding and all judges except Judge Stone present. So far fifty-two or twenty-eight cases on docket involving millions of acres of land. Court

be in session here three weeks and then a term in Denver.

**All Quiet at Homestead.**

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 15.—The strike in this city presents no new features to-day. The thirty-third street mill of the Carnegie company is running single and expects to resume double turn tonight. All is quiet at Homestead.

**Rate War in the South.**  
MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 13.—The great rate war ever known among southern railroads has been declared. The Memphis Passenger association has actually co-opted and absorbed the Memphis and Nashville association. The result will be a cut game for business and the trunk lines.



THE GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED 1877.

THE GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

DAELY IN ADVANCE.  
Per annum \$1.00 Six months .50  
Three months .25  
WEEKLY IN ADVANCE.  
Per annum \$1.50 Six months .75  
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All persons having advertisements in the paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We cannot be held responsible for advertisements containing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

No claims are allowed against employees of the Gazette to collect for any of our accounts. All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be paid for in advance. Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

H. A. RINLEY,  
Manager of the GAZETTE.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.  
OF Indiana.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.  
OF New York.

THE SILVER CONFERENCE.

Every once in a while we notice in the sheets of some orator of the People's party, or in the columns of some third party newspaper, a declaration to the effect that the people of Colorado ought to carry every other political consideration and turn their undivided attention to the passage by the United States government of a bill for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. It is said that the people of Colorado are being most interested in the matter, having right to talk most out of it, and that no far as the United States is concerned it is unnecessary and ridiculous to ask the consent and cooperation of the other nations of the world.

There is a notable wrong one in this reading the question of silver as a local issue. In the first place it tends to lower the dignity of the question. It is true that the miners would be benefited, but if that is all, why should they be paid for their product 50 per cent more than its market value? Colorado people may see why, but unfortunately they are in the minority. Furthermore it is foolish to treat this as a local issue because the great commercial nations of the world are distressed very much more than ourselves by the decline in silver, and are ready and anxious to lend their assistance to some plan of relief.

The appointment of delegates in response to the invitation of President Harrison in itself is strong evidence of the willingness of the nations of the world to consider this question. This is the expressed opinion of the third party men that the conference is to be held merely for the purpose of placing more earth on silver's grave, and such an opinion is for political effect and will have little weight. Silver is a ready cash and enough, and the "gold bugs" need waste no energy in doing more than has been done in order to see the commerce of the world stricken to a gold standard. We silver people believe that the use of silver is necessary and that the lack of silver money causes financial distress, and it is denying the force of our own arguments to say that using a standard gold countries have not suffered as a result of their policy of demonetization. The financial uneasiness alleged to exist in the United States where we have been purchasing \$5,000,000 a month is due to the demonetization of silver, how about those countries which are not coinng any silver? Can a silver man east of us deny the facts and the statistics which prove their financial distress? And when they have accepted our invitation to consult as to measures of relief, when they have admitted that something ought to be done, is it the part of a silver man to say, "You are inaccurate and tricky and are feigning a distress which you do not feel?"

As regards the nations which are to take part in the conference it will be admitted that the feeling of the countries of the Latin union is distinctly favorable to silver, and that it is the British lion which stands in the way. A great deal is said about "defection" England, and "gold bug" England, and it is stated as though beyond question that England will never give up the single gold standard. There may be more or less truth in this, but it should be remembered that it is not England and who will be represented in the conference, but the British empire.

Anyone who has been reading the papers recently cannot have been ignorant of the war of commercial distress which has come from more than one part of that huge empire, and especially from India. The refusal of the American congress to pass the free coinage bill, and the probability of the repeal of the silver purchase act has sent the price of silver to a point never before reached, and the distress in Colorado is nothing as compared to the financial strain that has come upon India. A year of short crops has coincided with a year of low prices, and the payment of the debt to England has appeared to tax the utmost resources of the country. The cry for relief has been clamorous. They have demanded either the establishment

of the single gold standard, or else the resumption of silver.

England cannot grant India the single standard because she has no more gold than is enough for her own needs. Within the past year we have seen England making tremendous efforts to sustain the gold standard of her banks, and the struggle is by no means at an end. The gold production of England is a merely nominal one, 400,000 ounces a year. Her gold must come from outside. Australia with a rapidly increasing population, decreased its gold production from \$28,560,690 in 1888, to \$23,700,000 in 1889 and to \$22,127,700 in 1890. India herself in 1889 produced only \$9,65,930 of gold. The African continent shows an insufficient increase. Canada's production of gold in 1888 was \$9,000,000, in 1890 it was \$5,000,000; while its population showed a rapid increase. Finally, the world's production of gold was \$3,000,000 less in 1890 than in 1889. Great Britain cannot establish the single standard in India if she would, but she must do something. What that something is, is for the international conference to determine.

The appointment of the delegates by Lord Salisbury is significant. It is appointed gentlemen, and it is certain that it was not for the purpose of burying silver deeper. It is unfortunate to say that Mr. Gladstone intends to add a gold mono-metallic, but even that is not so silent to destroy the hopes of the silver men. So sincere an observer as Chauncey Dewey has recently declared that the prospects are good for the establishment of free coinage by international agreement.

And is this the time, or is Colorado the place, for the friends of silver to scramble to the woods in a wild attempt to secure what? The passage of a law for the issue of greenbacks (read to the people according to the sub-treasury plan and in payment for public improvements?

There is anything that can bring the silver cause into disrepute and cause sensible eastern people to believe that the whole question involved is the interests of a few miners and mine owners of the Rocky Mountain region, it is the way in which the won't-be leaders of the silver men have gone over to the cranny and impossible People's party. The endorsement of such a party is not a thing to be desired, but earnestly avoided, and the miners of Colorado are being shamefully betrayed if they believe that there is any hope for their interests in supporting the People's nomination. That party will not be successful, and it won't do benefit them if it were. But we refuse to believe that the great body of Colorado miners are to be abandoned in this way. It has often happened before that a combination has been effected between the Democrats and the disaffected voters who had been accustomed to count themselves with the Republicans. The new combine always makes a great deal of noise and is loud in its boasts of what it is going to do, but the election returns as a general thing show that the combine has weakened rather than strengthened the Democratic party vote. In the present instance we are willing to admit that the confusion picked up has apparently more than ordinary strength, and it improves the Republicans of every county and precinct of the state to stand true to their colors and to strive no longer for the success of their ticket, but at the same time we do believe that the strength of the party in this state has been exaggerated, and that when the votes are counted no vote will be more surprised than the people who are thinking about the grand surprise that is in store for some one on election day. There surely was never an issue before the people in which common sense and business interests were so clearly on one side as they are in the present election.

Thursday was an important day in English history. It marked the defeat of the Conservative party in parliament on the home rule issue, and an important step taken in righting Ireland's wrongs. It is not to be supposed that so many eminent men would find themselves at odds unless there was a great deal to be said on both sides of the question, and Mr. Gladstone's victory will not only mean a plain and easy road for him. The Conservatives wish to give us very much less than what is right, it is equally true that many of the Liberals, especially those who are Irishmen, wish to give her a great deal more than she is entitled to, and more than is consistent with the safety of the nation. It is scarcely surprising that even so distinguished a statesman as the Duke of Argyll should see in the home rule measure as sometimes outlined a plan for the dismemberment of the United Kingdom, and that the queen should look upon its supporters as little less than traitors. Our own civil war is an illustration of the lengths to which the sentiment of national union can go, and we of America can cast a look at some and misrepresent those who call themselves by no other name than that which was proudly carried by those who saved our own nation in its hour of peril. The Union's desire to keep Ireland in a position of anarchy and unnecessary subjection, there are many in the other camp who have the British flag and would gladly see the empire weakened and humiliated. Mr. Gladstone will not have an easy task to steer the ship of state through the opposing currents, but he is probably more

likely to reach the right than the sixty and more Democrats whom they votes were all on one side. One thing is sure, some measure for India's government is imperative and is desired by a majority of the members of the imperial parliament. It will be a compromise measure and for that reason is likely to be stronger, and in the end more satisfactory than it has been carried through without opposition. In this connection the English might learn some very instructive lessons from American experience. Our political tendency in England is constantly towards local government, while in the United States it has been from a form very loosely organized, towards a more centralized form. The two nations seem to have approached the question from opposite sides, but it is to be presumed that a satisfactory solution will leave them in very nearly the same position. Now to reconcile local self-government with national solidarity is not easy, and it would be assuming more than the facts warrant to say that it has been completely taken out of our own politics. And here perhaps is the chief reason for interest in thoughtful and unprejudiced Americans in the events of current English politics.

One of the People's party orators who recently spoke in this city to a select audience referred to the contest between labor and capital, and said that the chief interest in the matter lay in preventing the armed conflict that must come if these questions are not settled by the ballot. Now, such talk is either pure nonsense or it is anarchy. There is no room in the theory of popular government for an appeal to arms. The majority rule, and if the majority is wrong, then it is the duty of the minority to prove by argument and statistics that they are right and so convert the majority to their way of thinking. Our government is founded on the principle of equal rights of all men, and the theory of equal rights includes the capitalist as much as it does the laborer. Every sound political rule must be one that works both ways. No one has the right to say, "Because I do not like my circumstances I will take arms to compel people to give what I cannot earn peacefully." That is the spirit of the lawgiver, and it is the spirit of anarchy. The relations between the men of capital and the men of muscle may need readjustment on account of the new circumstances among which we have been brought by changes in machinery and transportation, but they cannot be settled by threats of a consolidated or by open riot. The mob at Homestead did more harm than good to their own cause, and by their rashness they delayed the settlement they sought. But so far as the People's party orators are concerned we are perhaps taking them too seriously. There is the real anarchy to be believed in the own wild schemes and carries dynamite in his pockets, and there is the politician whose worst offense against the community is practiced, namely, denominated "anarchy" in his own name. The latter group of anarchists that the orators of the People's party are to be assessed.

Although not yet converted to the theory of the new tax reformer, we willingly publish for the information of those studying the question which interests everyone who has to pay taxes, an account of some new publication of the subject. Such works have heretofore been composed mostly of endless rows of figures, which no one could verify, and an endless collection of facts about which nobody cared, the matter has therefore been left alone by the general public, who have been content to pay their money and ask no questions. The single tax people have made some effort to popularize and unravel this complex question. A further and more successful effort, though, comes from a conservative source; it is entitled "Who Pays Your Taxes?" and is edited by Bolton Hall and published by the National Tax Reform Association at \$1.25. It is not difficult to understand the principles laid down and to pass our own judgment upon them, but without this insufficient the opinions, criticisms and endorsement of over 50 professors of political economy and of the leading newspapers in New York state, from among whose names anyone who is interested in the subject of taxation can readily find an instructor or some one with which to discuss the question near at hand. While, for the use of the more advanced student, a complete bibliography of the subject on taxation is printed in the appendix.

The claim made by the leaders of the "home rule" movement in Colorado that the election is thrown into the hands of Weaver can be expected, would gain a little strength if these people would obtain a pledge from a single one of the southern Democrats to congressmen who they claim are ready to "break their party" pledges for the sake of silver. This is as preposterous as saying that the southern congressmen will refuse to vote for Cleveland because he is opposed to silver, as if it would be to claim that some Republican congressmen who opposed the force bill would refuse to vote for Harrison because he was a slaveholder.

A single written pledge from just one of the Democratic congressmen in the two state delegations would go a long way to convince us; just one out of the

single and more Democrats whom they votes were all on one side. One thing is sure, some measure for India's government is imperative and is desired by a majority of the members of the imperial parliament. It will be a compromise measure and for that reason is likely to be stronger, and in the end more satisfactory than it has been carried through without opposition. In this connection the English might learn some very instructive lessons from American experience. Our political tendency in England is constantly towards local government, while in the United States it has been from a form very loosely organized, towards a more centralized form. The two nations seem to have approached the question from opposite sides, but it is to be presumed that a satisfactory solution will leave them in very nearly the same position. Now to reconcile local self-government with national solidarity is not easy, and it would be assuming more than the facts warrant to say that it has been completely taken out of our own politics. And here perhaps is the chief reason for interest in thoughtful and unprejudiced Americans in the events of current English politics.

The silver men are making a mistake in opposing themselves over to a party which has only taken up the silver cause for the votes that can be had, and which cares nothing for the issues or reason. We thank Mr. W. J. Quinn, director of the Agricultural Experiment Station of the State Agricultural college, Fort Collins, Colo., for a very complete and exhaustive list of results and facts, and embracing valuable tables and statistics, full of interest and instruction to all, especially those engaged in agricultural pursuits. The report so carefully prepared and admirably published, is a credit to a parties engaged in its production, and it is gratifying to know that one young state with agricultural capacity so rapidly developing, and so encouraging and full of promise, has planted within its borders an institution of such great public value, and under a management so well qualified for the discharge of their responsibilities.

It would be well, if the Democrats who are so anxious to rule this nation, to study up on the considerations on which our laws are founded. The latest display of confessed ignorance comes from Dr. C. W. McClure, chairman of the executive board of the Farmers Alliance. He claims that the constitution prohibits the president and vice president coming from the same state, and argues therefrom that if the house elects Cleveland and the senate chooses Reid, both must fall back on General Taylor. The constitution does say, "The electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for president and vice president, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves." This does not limit the senator or house in any way. Still, with such aim hopes, the Democrats can hardly be blamed for smothering at even such a snail's pace.

The starting up again of the Colorado City gas works with new and improved furnaces and more of them and general enlarged facilities is an event of great importance in this county. The gas works employ 150 men and boys and disburse some \$5,000 in wages every month. Yet this factory uses only a strip of land of the great deposits of what might be called the industrial minerals in which this county is so rich. There are many other deposits around Colorado City and it is only a matter of a very few years when there will be factories there for preparing the cement, lime, gypsum and all the other things, cryolite, kaolin, and so on, and so on, the precious ores of Colorado Creek.

In a recent editorial, THE GAZETTE has referred to the fact that the People's party papers throughout the state did not reprint the People's party platform, and inquired why they did not come in to do so. The answer, it is to be feared, is that the papers in the state are too busy reprinting THE GAZETTE article with the heading, "Them's Our Sentiments!" The Times therefore stands convicted of willful endorsement of the primary election would have the greatest possible injury to the people of this state and to the silver interests especially. The majority of the support of the party comes from those who are not afraid of the free and unlimited greenback clause in the platform.

There are probably more visitors of a semi-permanent class than at any time since the low rates were inaugurated. The people who came in in Pullman cars with dining cars attached to the trains that the streets in the day time, but were soon gone. But at the present time the town is well filled with visitors who are here for a week or two and who are of the class which has contributed so much to our prosperity. Our people should now grow apace in their efforts to entertain these guests, for they may all wish to return and bring others with them.

At the meeting of the British Medical Association held in London, an important change in the constitution was made in the removal of the clause, "No female shall be eligible for election as a member of the association." It is interesting to note this change of attitude toward women in the medical profession by the leading medical men, and it must be gratifying to more than those who have been instrumental in opening medical schools and hospitals to women. It is a recognition of the skill and success of medical women in England and the colonies, and the most conservative will be gratified to note that those who have been instrumental in opening medical schools and hospitals to women. It is a recognition of the skill and success of medical women in England and the colonies, and the most conservative will be gratified to note that those who have been instrumental in opening medical schools and hospitals to women.

Colorado has twice the population of Pennsylvania, her resources would be ample to their support. There is not a state in the union that has more in need of people, or that has more to offer to immigrants.

When new medicines and new methods of treatment have such prominence in medical discussions, that great consideration was given to the subject of preventives. The remarks of Dr. Brookes on this subject are of interest to many among us who have consumptive tendencies in their families. In closing he said: "It is unquestionably easier to employ measures to maintain the standard of health, even in those, for example, predisposed, than it is to arrest the disease when once in activity." Still the changes in professional as well as public thought and opinion are slow and gradual, and society at large has not yet advanced to that point where the benefits and advantages of preventives are esteemed before curative medicine.

Some figures are dry, others are amusing. Of the latter class are those connected with the People's district convention at Salida. One fifth of the delegates apportioned in the last attended the convention, and of these one-fourth had read the platform which they were supposed to endorse. The delegates ought to be rather above the intelligence of the average member of the party. It is therefore stating it mildly to say that nineteen-twentieths of the People's party in Colorado do not know what they are talking about, and it may be added that the other one-twentieth is talking nonsense.

The chamber of commerce deserves to have permanent, comfortable and easily accessible headquarters, as a reward for the great services to the city during the recent weeks. Colorado Springs has probably benefited more by the visitors than any other city in the state, in proportion to its population, and that this is so is largely due to the efforts of Secretary Buchanan and those who have been associated with him. Our people know a good thing when they see it and ought to give it substantial recognition.

In several of the states, the agriculturalists have reached the proportion of equal wars. In Tennessee especially, the militia force of the state seems inclined to resist those who have risen against the law. We trust that the enormous efforts which are being made to maintain the dignity of the law will be successful, even if it is necessary to call in the United States troops. The way to remedy a bad law is not to break it, but to change it, and until changed, it must be enforced.

English approval of Cleveland has been declared him in 1888, and the British papers warned by that experience are much less outspoken in their comments than they were then. But there can be no doubt that their wishes are the same. This is a case where the interests of the two countries are opposed, and the Americans cannot be expected to listen approvingly to a proposition to listen trade from their own mills for the benefit of England.

It is gratifying to know that with all the crowding of the last few days there have been very few cases of real extortion and nearly all cases of this kind that have been reported, when traced back have proved to have been done by strangers who are only temporary residents of the city, having come here to take advantage of a business. No Colorado Springs merchant, hotel or restaurant keeper can be safely charged with overcharging.

The opening of the fire hydrants for drinking water has kept a stream of clear water flowing in the gutters of the business part of town, adding materially to the cleanliness of the streets during the crowded season. The council should take steps to provide for a daily flushing of the gutters from the fire hydrants. The town is comparatively clean now and a little care and attention will keep it so.

The fruit crop in the valley of the Grand river will be larger than ever this year and there is a market for every peach, every apple and every grape that is harvested. Every year new orchards are coming into bearing and in a few years Grand Junction will be the center of a fruit trade in Colorado and eastern California will be a material source of wealth in this part of the west.

There is more game on the White river plain this summer than there has been for several years, and this is attributed by the residents of that region to the more rigid enforcement of the game laws in the past few years. This should be a matter of education as well as legislation until a man who shoots a doe will be regarded in as bad a light as a man who steals a calf.

By the prompt payment of \$5,000,000 of treasury notes in gold the present Republican administration elected the downward tendency of silver. A refusal to do this would have probably resulted in sending silver down to a point never reached before or else in putting gold at a premium.

Colorado has twice the population of Pennsylvania, her resources would be ample to their support. There is not a state in the union that has more in need of people, or that has more to offer to immigrants.

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

IN accordance with the instructions of the Republican Second congressional district central committee, the convention of the Republican party of the Second congressional district of Colorado is hereby called to meet in Colorado Springs, Tuesday, Sept. 6, 1892, at 2 o'clock p.m. for the purpose of nominating one delegate in congress from said district, and to transact such other business as may properly come before said convention.

The several counties of the district will be entitled to representation in said convention as follows:

Archuleta	1	Kit Carson	5
Baker	2	La Plata	6
Benet	3	Las Animas	7
Chaffee	4	Lincoln	8
Cheyenne	5	Montezuma	9
Crow	6	Montrose	10
Custer	7	Ouray	11
Delta	8	Pueblo	12
Do. Ariz.	9	Proctor	13
Do. Ariz.	10	San Juan	14
Do. Ariz.	11	San Miguel	15
Do. Ariz.	12	Summit	16
Do. Ariz.	13	Teller	17
Do. Ariz.	14	Windsor	18
Do. Ariz.	15	Yuma	19
Do. Ariz.	16		
Do. Ariz.	17	Total	390

Chairman Second Congressional District Central Committee.

FRANK P. SEARER,  
Secretary, Canon City.

CALL FOR THE REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL COMMITTEE OF THE COLORADO SPRINGS DISTRICT.

In pursuance of the action of the Republican Senatorial committee of the Third Senatorial district of the state of Colorado, the convention of the Republican party of said district is hereby called to meet at Colorado Springs, Tuesday, September 6, 1892, at 7:30 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of nominating one candidate for state senator, to represent said district, to be voted upon at the general election, to be held on Tuesday, the 6th day of November, A. D. 1892, and to transact such other business as may properly come before said convention.

The several counties in said district are entitled to the following representation:

El Paso county	1
Boulton county	2
Chairman of the Third Senatorial Committee.	
F. J. STEINMETZ, Secretary.	

CALL FOR A REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE REPUBLICAN COUNTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

In pursuance of the action of the Republican County Central committee of El Paso county is hereby called to meet in court house hall in Colorado Springs on Saturday, Sept. 3rd, at 10 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of nominating candidates for the several offices to be filled by the people of said county at the general election to be held on Tuesday the 6th day of November 1892, as follows:

- One County commissioner.
- One County judge and
- Three representatives.

Also for the purpose of selecting thirty delegates to represent said county at the Republican state convention to be held in Pueblo on September 14, 1892, to nominate candidates for offices in accordance with the call for said state convention, and to select twenty delegates to represent said county at the second congressional district convention to be held in Colorado Springs at 2 p.m. September 6th, 1892.

And for the purpose of selecting thirty delegates to represent said county at the district convention of the third senatorial district to be held in Colorado Springs at 7:30 p.m. September 6th, 1892.

And to transact such other business as may properly come before said convention.

The several precincts are entitled to representation as follows:

- No. 1—East valley
- No. 2—Public Rock
- No. 3—Bismarck
- No. 4—Husted
- No. 5—Grand—Colorado City
- No. 6—Fountain
- No. 7—El Paso
- No. 8—Temple
- No. 9—Palmer Lake
- No. 10—Mountain Falls
- No. 11—Peyton
- No. 12—Peyton
- No. 13—Peyton
- No. 14—Peyton
- No. 15—Peyton
- No. 16—Peyton
- No. 17—Peyton
- No. 18—Peyton
- No. 19—Peyton
- No. 20—Peyton
- No. 21—Peyton
- No. 22—Peyton
- No. 23—Peyton
- No. 24—Peyton
- No. 25—Peyton
- No. 26—Peyton
- No. 27—Peyton
- No. 28—Peyton
- No. 29—Peyton
- No. 30—Peyton

For a full list of the names of the delegates, see the list of names of the delegates.

There is consolation for B. Clara Weaver in the thought that he is now no farther from the position and dignity of a congressman than he would have been had he received the nomination.

Young Washington boasts an electric search light of tremendous power, which is attracting a great deal of attention. Pike's Peak should not allow itself to be outdone by an insignificant and artificial light.

Found—not lately, but 30 years ago, a remedy that perfectly and permanently cures Catarrh in the bladder. A Sage's Catarrh Remedy—and where everything else fails, this cures. The worst chronic case yields to its mild, soothing, cleansing and healing properties. See it 7 years ago. The makers of this Remedy say it will cure you. You can cure your Catarrh, no matter how bad your case, by paying \$5.00 in cash, and they mean it.

See the symptoms of Catarrh: Urinary, obstruction of nose; discharge of mucus, watery, and acrid; at other times, yellow, purulent, bloody, mucous, and offensive; eyes, watery, itching, and sore; catarrh of the bladder, with pain, heat, and inflammation; general debility. You will have a cure, probably on a few days of treatment. But you won't have any of them, if you use Dr. Sage's Remedy.



















